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REMARKS

In terms of material already released to the public is this now classifiable? [redacted]

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(b)(3)
(b)(6)

[redacted] i Was Whites diary released by OTS?

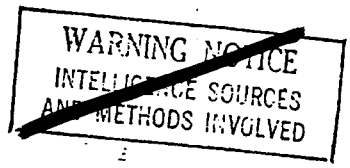
I can see a lot of this material in the (employee name, safehouse, funding, establishment in Mexico, etc) type of info are not complete.

I can't say, however, that the release of the info. (details, identity, dates, etc) would be classifiable. In fact, really classifiable is Wilcott [redacted] Warren Hall etc. slips in file.

RELEASED July 2000

This note on Oct 79 MFR [redacted] 2 pgs + 2 addendum

October 1979



MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Search for Persons Who Were Unwitting Subjects of CIA Drug Research Program - The Investigator's Report

1. As a result of hearings before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research on 3 August 1977, CIA was tasked to attempt to identify and inform MKULTRA test subjects who may have been given drugs without their permission between 1952 and 1963. The search to identify and if possible locate who were given drugs without their permission, with exception of one interview regarding BLUEBIRD/ARTICHOKE activities, was limited to the MKULTRA/Bureau of Narcotics liaison projects 3, 14, 16, 42, 132, 149, MKSEARCH-4 and the independent activities of TSD scientists which involved giving drugs to Americans. As a result of Phase I of the MKULTRA investigation these activities were the only activities believed to have involved unwitting human testing. Mr. George White, alias Morgan Hall, is believed to have been the key figure in the unwitting testing efforts. These projects were investigated from about 1 March 1979 through 29 September 1979.

2. In debriefing all persons the purpose of the investigation was emphasized; the investigation was not intended to find or identify persons who may have drugged others, not to assign blame, but only to identify persons who may have been drugged without their permission and who therefore may have suffered, or may still be suffering, as a consequence thereof. In order to attempt to get maximum cooperation each person was assured that we would make every effort to avoid causing them further grief or embarrassment by keeping their names out of the report. It is believed that in most instances the persons concerned have no objection to being identified but, nonetheless, agreement to include their names was not obtained and therefore every effort has been made to exclude source names from this report.

3. All TSD employees whose names appeared in MKULTRA documentation, with the exception of Dr. Gottlieb and Dr.Treichler, were sent letters asking if they knew details of this testing and/or could help to identify subjects of the testing. Ten such letters were mailed and four replies were received. Personal contacts and oral debriefings of the persons sent letters increased the number of contacts/debriefings of that group to eight. The only two not contacted are unlikely to have had details of the

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projects which could have led to the identification of test subjects. Both Dr. Gottlieb and Dr. Treichler were contacted later as the project neared completion and after we had formulated specific questions for them.

4. George White's Diary:

The diary represented a major find; without it there was virtually no hope of finding unwitting test subjects. The Drug Enforcement Administration furnished an investigator to assist in the investigation of the activities of former FBN personnel. Between 21 and 26 March 1979, the DEA investigator and the undersigned reviewed and photographed pertinent portions of the George White papers which had been donated to the "Foothill Electronics Museum of the Perham Foundation" in Los Altos Hills, California. The papers consisted of diaries covering White's entire adult life, several scrapbooks consisting primarily of newspaper clippings reporting his exploit and about three cubic feet of papers and clippings which the Perham Foundation archivist had roughly catalogued by subject. A few of these papers are OSS documents still stamped "SECRET. An extract of the diary, consisting of every identifiable cont with CIA personnel, every event which referred to or might hav referred to a drug test, and every reference to a safehouse,[2] is attached. The diary contains entries which on casual exami tion might appear to have been drug tests gone awry, for examp the psychotic episodes of [redacted],[3] which on thorough examina tion were found to be unrelated to the drug project. Such references were removed from the extract. Where practical, contacts with CIA, the purpose of which was not apparent, were investigated. Only those involving TSD personnel were found t be relevant to this report.

The diary reveals that George White's introduction to CIA was most likely through his old OSS contacts. George Whit met with a small group including Allen Dulles on 20 March 1950 Later there are several references to him meeting with Stan Lovell and a few meetings with General Donovan. Stan Lovell was Donovan's Research Chief and a guiding hand and consultant throughout the formative years of CIA's TSS (TSD). While in OSS, White performed truth drug (T.D.) research and reported directly to Lovell. In the early days of TSS, Gottlieb freque consulted with Lovell. On 20 October 1952 White met with Gottlieb to "prepare cigs." The cigs almost certainly refer t the marijuana extract laced cigarettes White had earlier

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[1]The undersigned reviewed these documents and believes the inf tion they contain is no longer sensitive. The microfilm of th documents was reviewed by DDO/IMS who concurs that the "SECRE OSS documents in the White collection are no longer sensitive

[2]All CIA supplied dwellings are referred to as safehouses whe they were houses, apartments, or motel rooms.

[3][redacted] a diagnosed schizophreni c

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experimented with and which are the subject of OSS memoranda among White's papers. On 30 October 1952 White made a trip to Washington to report on the same subject to a larger CIA group which included Gottlieb, Jim Angleton, Dr. Gibbons, Lashbrook and Col. Trapper Drum. He outlined his T.D. experiment on 12 men which had been conducted while he was on active duty with OSS. Apparently unwitting LSD testing was proposed at that meeting. The diary suggests that Harry J. Anslinger, deceased, former Commissioner, Federal Bureau of Narcotics, was witting of White's collaboration with CIA from the beginning. On 21 November 1952 it contains an entry, "call Anslinger re CIA, etc."

Both the diary, and the investigation of its revelations suggest [redacted] was a witting accomplice for many of the LSD tests and therefore potentially useful in the identification of the test subjects. [redacted] elected not to cooperate with this investigation and politely rebuffed efforts to solicit her cooperation.

The diary contains the first reference to LSD testing on 9 September 1952, well before White's relationship with CIA was formalized. (For privacy reasons, living test subjects will be identified in this report in the same way and only to the extent they are identified in White's diary.)

CASE 1: [redacted]

[redacted]

No other mention of [redacted], or of a name which [redacted] would be a contraction was found in the diaries.

[redacted] refers to [redacted] Attempts to find him for interview have been successful. He was a close friend and collaborator of George White. Despite a reputation as a suave international confidence man, he was apparently quite useful [redacted]. He is believed to have been [redacted] His last known address was [redacted]. Reportedly he ran a fashionable restaurant near there. His presence came to the attention of authorities when he was photographed with [redacted] Despite this information and the cooperation of the FBI, INS, and DEA, [redacted] was not located.

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[redacted] has not been located and there seems no hope of locating him.

CASE 2: [redacted]

[redacted]

The search for [redacted] was unexpectedly long and tedious and contact was not made until 29 August 1979.

Status:

2a. [redacted] I established contact with [redacted] via telephone. The contact was made after much investigation led to his brother. His brother passed a message to [redacted] who then phoned the number given him. [redacted] guards his privacy carefully and refused to give any means of contacting him. He would not say where he was calling from. He also refused to give me information which would help locate [redacted] I told him that his help would protect rather than intrude on the privacy of these other people as I could then contact them directly and could omit the investigation, including interviews, otherwise [redacted] to locate them. He responded that he would then have to do my work for me and contact them himself. I told him that I would appreciate those efforts but that I could not delegate my responsibility of informing them to him. He agreed to attempt to contact [redacted] and to give them my phone number and ask them to phone me.

[redacted] had seen "60 Minutes" and therefore suspected the reason for my call. He said that after the LSD evening with George White, described as a close friend, George had told him what he had done. [redacted] said that no harm had been done and he inferred that all participants knew what had happened.

2b. [redacted] was the last of the test subjects located. She was reluctant to discuss the matter on the phone. [redacted] was mailed a letter in which pertinent diary excerpts are quoted.

2c. [redacted] one of the older members of the group, died apparently of natural causes in 1971. His wife at the time

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[4] /— —/ indicate best guess of writing of questionable legibility. This convention is used throughout this report without further notation when quoting from White's diary.

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of death was told that he and his former wife had been unwitting LSD test subjects in 1951. His wife works for a newspaper.

2d. [redacted] was the wife of [redacted] at the time of the LSD test. [redacted] was located and interviewed briefly. The investigator was referred to her psychiatrist, her "buffer with the outside world," for a more detailed discussion. [redacted] had told him she had been given some new drug in rice wine in 1952 and that since she had drunk very little of the wine, it had little affect on her. She reported [redacted] and [redacted] drank more of the wine than the others present and both had more of a reaction than she and [redacted]. She responded to a question through her psychiatrist, that White had told the they had been given a drug as an experiment when he was questioned about the experience on the following day. She had recently seen some of the programs on MKULTRA, and concluded she had been given LSD. [redacted] psychiatric problems were first treated about 1959. Her psychiatrist said he could not rule out LSD as a contributing factor, but he saw no evidence it had been. He feels [redacted] interests would be best served by dropping this matter promptly.

CASE 3A [redacted]

[redacted]

A great deal of searching ultimately led to [redacted] who has married since being mentioned in the diary, was located, interviewed, informed of the MKULTRA program, and given copies of the appropriate pages of White's diary.

The interview of [redacted] revealed that three women, includi [redacted], were drinking at the White's on the evening concerne and all three got on a "laughing jag." [redacted] could not identify the third woman but indicated she was there with a small baby. [redacted] indicated the laughter was uncontrolled. She cannot recall a similar experience before or since. Because of the similar abnormal behavior of all three women, [redacted] assum all three received the drug she received.

[redacted] does not recall which men were present. She recal that men were there, White and at least one other, but she reca they seemed to come and go, occupying themselves as another gro This test was conducted in White's personal residence.

[redacted] went home by taxi. When she went to bed, she hallucinated flashing lights and experienced other frightening sensations. She could not sleep. Each time she was about to doze off, she said something clicked in the back of her head, it seemed almost audible, and she was again wide awake. She

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phoned George, 2 or 3 times that night asking what he had done to her and requested help. Each time he hung up on her. By morning she had gotten no sleep. She said she considered suicide. She had a neighbor spend the following day with her and by that evening the worst effects had worn off.

She expressed concern for the other woman and especially as regards the welfare of the baby who was there with her.

[redacted] and her husband have announced their intent to sue for invasion of privacy.

An interesting ambiguity in White's notes regarding this test may provide a clue as to the nature and purpose of the "tests" conducted. It is clear that [redacted] received LSD. Her testimony makes it seem probable that [redacted] also received LSD. What then did [redacted] stop? [redacted] stops [redacted] LSD experiment." It would appear that [redacted] interrupted and stopped the experiment. Presumedly White used LSD as a means to an end. LSD was desired as an aid to manipulating people. Did the experiment which was interrupted involve the manipulation of [redacted] Was one or the other, or were both, being manipulated and pushed by White to perform some act they would not have performed without the LSD? The resolution of such questions goes beyond the scope of this investigation to identify and inform victims. However, in view of [redacted] psychiatr problems and [redacted] announced intent to file a claim, this question may ultimately have to be investigated.

CASE 3B: [redacted]

White's handwriting complicated the search for the [redacted] as the first letter of the name appeared to be [redacted] The entire diary from [redacted] was again reviewed both for evidence of women with babies and for other handwriting samples which might help decipher this name. The correct spelling of the name became obvious and male and female given names associated with it were found.

The male of this couple was located and interviewed. He said their marriage had broken up in 1959 (about six years after the date indicated for the test). Shortly after the separation, his wife became severely paranoid, requiring hospitalization. Subsequent treatment included electroshock regression therapy. The treatment reportedly cured her paranoia but destroyed her personality. The marriage ended in divorce. [redacted] reportedly died in February 1978 of cancer at the age of 44.

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CASE 4: [redacted]

[redacted]. [redacted]SD test." The [redacted] were identified, located, and informed. Neither [redacted] recalls any unusual reaction while at the White's or after visiting the Whites. [redacted] said that since WWII he has been very cautious about driving after drinking. He limits his consumption and evaluates his condition carefully prior to leaving a party. He does not recall ever being concerned about his condition on leaving the Whites and he is inclined to doubt that he was given LSD.

This"test"was conducted in the White's personal residence.

[redacted] recalled an observation of White's drinking and entertaining practices which seems interesting and relevan "George drank martinis like you wouldn't believe. He would mix up two pitchers, one for himself and one for his martini drinking guests to share." [redacted] liked martinis but in small doses.

The possibility of the use of 2 pitchers as a means to administer LSD spiked drinks is obvious. If this means of administering LSD was his M.O., it could help explain the widely varied reactions; a light drinker might get so little that the effects were not obvious whereas a heavier drinker might get several times the LSD dose of a light drinker.

- PERTINENT DIARY NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS IN TIME SEQUENCE:

30 April 1953. Washington, D.C. "Met Gottlieb at CIA Quarters I re LSD-Chloral, etc. He says my status as consultant has been approved."

1 June 1953. The lease on 81 Bedford Street, the first safehouse provided to George White, operating under the alias Morgan Hall, began.

CASE 5: [redacted]

[redacted] '[redacted]." [redacted] when contacted, did not recall that she had been to 81 Bedford Street but did recall many visits to the White's apartment. The only odd behavior she noted there she attributed to George White's free-flowing martinis. She reported he drank heavily at these gatherings and often became obnoxious. She reports she was very straight in those days and drank only

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an occasional scotch. She does not recall experiencing any peculiar sensations or even becoming high at the White's. She could not recall any event which would make her suspect that she had been given a drug.

If LSD was given to [redacted] as indicated in the diary, it was in the White's personal residence and it had no noticeable effect.

CASE 6: [redacted]

[redacted]

Other entries in the diary indicate that [redacted] was an actress from [redacted] Her residence in 1953 was [redacted]. Her phone was [redacted]. She probably moved to [redacted] where she was a residen until 1964. The management of that apartment house, [redacted], has records which go back to about 1964, but they have no records of a [redacted]

Efforts to locate [redacted] have included: Dinner gues [redacted] were both located and interviewed. On remembers "weird" female guest and the other remembers a fema guest becoming ill and leaving with Mrs. White. Mrs. White returned shortly thereafter and abruptly terminated the part Neither could help to identify [redacted]

[redacted] has admission records for 1953 but no admission record for [redacted] near the data indicated. They do not have records of emergency room treatment dating 1953. It seems likely she was given emergency treatment, perhaps a sedative, and released.

She was a houseguest of the [redacted] in 1953. [redacted] is dead. His wife at that time is critically ill and heavily sedated and therefore not interviewed. The second [redacted] does not know a [redacted] but does recall that her late husb backed plays in the '50s and entertained actors and actresses

Actors' Guilds and Unions were contacted including: Actors' Studio, Actors' Equity, Assn of Actors and Artistes of America, AFTRA, AGVA, and SAG. Several persons named [redacted] were located but not the test subject. One of the actresses periodically gets mail, Christmas cards, etc.

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obviously intended for an older namesake. If she gets any of these in the future she offered to notify us.

All recognized leads to [redacted] have been explored; it now seems unlikely that we will locate her.

Possible but Uncertain Tests

CASE 7: [redacted]

[redacted] was identified and was mailed a letter explaining the background and enclosing a copy of White's diary entry of [redacted]. It was established that [redacted] has been treated for hypertension for many years. This is not clearly an LSD test and may have been White's method of noting that a hypertension drug might be of interest to his CIA colleagues.

CASE 8: [redacted]

As with [redacted], this is not clearly a test; however, that [redacted] call re [redacted] was mentioned in the diary at all, and that [redacted] was in quotes, suggests that George White attributed special significance to it. If so, [redacted] were subjected to a second test and [redacted] may have been included. [redacted] has been contacted and remembers the visit to the safehouse but does not recall any personal reaction which would suggest he had been drugged. When asked why they visited 81 Bedford Street, he replied, "I'd rather not say." If this entry reflects a test, it is the only test identified as taking place in a safehouse.

Miscellaneous significant events in time sequence which may have influenced White's activities and or his record keeping practices.

28 November 1953. Frank Olson committed suicide by jumping from a 10th floor window in NY City. (White was on leave in California.)

24 February 1955. White departs NYC for a permanent assignment in San Francisco.

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CASE 9:

On [redacted], the diary reveals White phoned [redacted] re [redacted]" and on [redacted], [redacted][5] phoned re patient and barbiturate sedation. [redacted] admits to no recollection of this event. This may or may not have been a drug test. No leads are available for further investigation.

There are no other references in White's diaries through the final volume in 1975 which even hint at the use of LSD or any other drug, at his home or in a safehouse.

5. Possible unwitting subjects revealed by sources other than the diary:

During May and June 1979, all of the letters received by CIA from whatever source--Congressional liaision, Privacy Act requests, Freedom of Information Act requests, and letters directly to components of CIA such as the Inspector General and the Office of General Counsel--suggesting the writers had been the subjects of CIA's drug testing program were again reviewed. None of the persons, with letters in our files suggesting they were test subjects, described circumstances which would seem to match the activities, locations, and time factors known to match MKULTRA activities. CIA has received many letters from persons who indicate they may have been unwitting subjects, not one of which appears to describe an instance of CIA supported testing.

6. Financial Records/Morgan Hall's Cancelled Checks:

White's CIA funded bank account and the cancelled checks were restudied as possible evidence of drug testing. White established an identity of "Morgan Hall" under which he performed covert activities. He maintained a bank account under that name to compartment and handle the funds provided him by CIA. The funds were furnished to provide the rent for the safehouses and to cover other expenses associated with the safehouses.[6] The checks, bank statements, etc., for those accounts escaped destruction and are included with the MKULTRA documents. Every check was examined in an effort to trace it from person to person in order to identify persons involved in the safehouse activities Only one name of a possible prostitute was found. [redacted] A notation on another check suggests she received a second $100 in cash.

The Morgan Hall checks were typically paid to the order of specific persons/companies for rent, utilities, cleaning, etc., or to cash. The "cash" (over $25) checks and all checks to

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[5] [redacted]

[6] One of the safehouses, [redacted], did not involve George White. Its finances were handled in a similar manner un

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Feldman for the years 1956-1964 were carefully examined. The total for those years varied from a low in 1956 of $1300 to a high in 1964, the year of closeout, of $4850. Included in the totals are several checks to Feldman, only one of which was for as much as $100. With that one exception those checks were countersigned only by FBN personnel. Most of these FBN personnel were interviewed, both during an internal DEA investigation in 1977 and again during this investigation. It is believed significant that virtually none of these persons specifically remembers these checks. Most of the countersigners had been performing administrative activities around the times in question. Those FBN officers believe the checks were cashed either as a direct favor for Mr. White or because the checks had been found in the office petty cash box and were routinely negotiated for currency. In any event, the checks did not arouse enough curiosity to merit remembering.

The notation "Stormy"[7] on some of the checks attracted considerable attention and curiosity during the Congressional hearings. White used "Stormy" apparently to indicate LSD testin but also more generally to indicate CIA sponsored activities, as in "Operation Stormy." In any event, "Stormy" was routinely written on virtually all cash checks in 1956 and 1957 and not used at all thereafter. It is judged the notation "Stormy" on checks is of no significance.

The only $100 check found (dated 5-14-61) which had been countersigned by a female, [redacted], not a staff employee of FBN, had been made out to Feldman, not "Cash" and contained a notation "re [redacted]" Another check of the same time perio 5-30-61, not countersigned, contains the notation "re [redacted]" [redacted] is an alias of the female who countersigned the check dated 5-14-61. In view of these precedents suggesting notations on checks, other than Stormy, may have significance, a full listing of the checks with such notations was made:

[redacted] $100 countersigned by [redacted] "undercover operational funds - food, drinks, entertainment"

[redacted]

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[7]The cryptonym MKULTRA was known and used by only persons within CIA. FBN personnel could not have known it. It is therefore not surprising that they expressed a complete lack of knowledge and complete surprise when they were asked if they were familia with MKULTRA. Lacking a specific CIA assigned code name, it seems probable that White coined "Stormy" to serve the same purpose. He apparently replaced Stormy with Midnight and Clima

[redacted] $100 - None - "In lieu of check of 1-10-58, lost at bank"

[redacted] $100 - Not noted "operation at 261 Green"

[redacted] "operation at 261 Green"

[redacted]

[redacted] $50 - Feldman "oper (deysey)"

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The LSD aerosol experiment which failed was planned for a party to take place on Green Street/Mill Valley, sometime between 3-5-59 and 6-23-59. At least two of these checks are believed expenses in preparation for that party.

A listing of checks to cash, over $25.00 and all checks to Ira Feldman from 5-11-56 to the close of the project, is attached.

7. Prostitutes:

To what extent, if at all, were prostitutes involved with the safehouses? Senator Kennedy strongly implied the safehouses were brothels.[8] Dr. Gottlieb in his testimony took strong exception to that categorization indicating prostitutes were only involved to the extent they were incidentally involved in narcotic trafficing and FBN business generally.

We have found no evidence that prostitutes played any role whatever in the safehouses or in CIA sponsored activity, other than that specified in this report, and much testimony that such use would have been unwise and insecure. The FBN had strict rules prohibiting the use of women in operations. Written permission from headquarters had to be obtained for each

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[8] "Project MKULTRA, the CIA's Program of Research in Behavioral Modification," Joint Senate Hearing of 3 August 1977, pages 48 and 58.

exception. One FBN agent stated that obtaining such permission was so difficult it was almost never attempted. Had the boss had women running in and out of the safehouses, White's agents would have noted it and remembered. Most likely, it would have been reported at the time. The former San Francisco Chief of Police and a presently working precinct Captain with long experience in vice and narcotic work were interviewed. Both knew of the safehouses and both had visited them; neither had heard of either drugs or prostitutes being associated with them. They pointed out that aside from being unreliable, a prostitute is out to sell anything available of value. The information that White, the senior FBN official in San Francisco, was luring men to a safehouse for drugging would have been too negotiable to trust with them. Had such activity been undertaken as more than a very isolated event, both men believe it it would have come to their attention. Former Chief of Police [redacted] also pointed out that San Francisco had a reputation for vigorous investigative reporting and named three reporters as examples. He said that such an activity would have been exposed in the press very quickly.

[redacted], was interviewed. No information on the use of prostitutes in conjunction with drugs or the safehouses had come to her attention. She had heard of the safehouses and knew of "other" things taking place there. Had the use of prostitutes been a regular occurrence, she believes she would have learned of it.

One prostitute, alias [redacted], resided at 225 Chestnut Street for a few days with Ike Feldman as part of a cover arrangement while Feldman, White and others were investigating the Red Ferrari case. Red Ferrari was a local bartender convicted of a narcotics violation. There is no suggestion of drug testing in this operational use of the safehouse. [redacted] was reported to have been a heroin addict in 1955. No recent record could be found of her and those who knew her believes she died some years ago.

Persons involved in the Red Ferrari Case, including Red Ferrari and a prostitute; and others including the electronics technician who wired 225 Chestnut Street, [redacted] reporter/writer were interviewed in San Francisco on radio station, KSAN. The program, "Now It Can Be Told," which carried several advertisements for Andover Press and books on the identification and use of magic mushrooms and the use of growing of marijuana, etc., was a condemnation of the police practices of the FBN, George White, and Ira Feldman. It identified the safehouses, etc., but did not identify a single prostitute or victim and concluded, "that's one of the things we're all looking for." A tape recording of this broadcast is an attachment to this report.

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A $100 Morgan Hall check has been traced to a probable prostitute with the probability of another $100 in cash going to the same woman. Both of these checks are marked "re [redacted] testified before Senator Kennedy [redacted] that he had made a study on "sexual habits" and that Morgan Hall had provided, "informants for me to talk to in connection with the sex habits that I was trying to find information.--During one period of time the safehouse, as far as I was concerned, was used for just this particular type of interviews." [redacted] went on to explain that the interviews did not involve the use of drugs. Since the only two payments traced to a probable prostitute bear the notation "re [redacted]," it seems likely they represent payments to sources supplied for [redacted] "sexual habits" study. The woman involved was convicted of a felony in 1962 which was followed by a prison sentence of 3 years in San Pedro Prison. No trace of her has been found since.

No evidence has been found anywhere to link the safehouses to use by prostitutes. Much testimony has been collected to indicate that prostitutes were not used to lure test subjects to the pads to serve as drug test subjects.

8. The Safehouses--CIA Nomenclature, or Pads, FBN Nomenclature

A total of five CIA provided safehouses were used in the CIA/FBN projects. The first safehouse was located at 81 Bedford Street, New York, N.Y., between June 1953 and February 1955 and consisted of two adjacent apartments, apartments 1B and 1C. One of these apartments served as the safehouse and the other as the listening observation post. The two apartments were connected by a two-way mirror. CIA audio surveillance specialists spent several days in the pad; thus it can be presumed that a good listening/recording capability existed. One witness interviewed in the 1977 DEA investigation of the pads testified that the observation post was loaded with technical equipment including movie cameras on tripods.[9] The same witness testified that he lived in the apartment for about 30 days and during that time he saw no sign of any activity whatever. The diary indicates that other friends of White lived in the apartment on various occasions, generally unknown periods. For example, an individual referred to in the diary as [redacted] was loaned the apartment while hers was being painted and several friends of White and CIA persons used the apartment for a few days, each while visiting New York. White himself, while preparing to leave New York for San Francisco, lived in the pad for most of the month of February 1955. Surviving MKULTRA records leave little question but that unwitting testing of

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[9] It should be noted that the film speed, ASA ratings, of films then available would not have permitted photography through a two-way mirror with anything less than very bright lighting on the subject' side.

drugs was the basic reason for CIA originally providing the pad to White. Several tests of LSD, while White was in New York, are indicated in his diary; however, no unwitting tests are confirmed to have been conducted by "Morgan Hall" at 81 Bedford Street.

The second pad was at 225 Chestnut Street in San Francisco which was in use from February 1955-1958. The apartment was on the second floor and had a large picture window overlooking San Francisco Bay. Witnesses who have been to the apartment, as opposed to those who have only heard of it, report that it was tastefully decorated. The diary indicates [redacted], a professional interior decorator, was called in to help with the decoration. The comments of those who used the apartment included:

....It looked like a gentleman's townhouse.
....It had the appearance of a bachelor's pad which had been lifted out of Greenwich Village.
....It looked like money--a comfortable, tastefully decorated playpen of a wealthy man.

The apartment was compact and had a small room at one end, isolated from the apartment to serve as a listening post and to house the recording equipment. Some of the dual electrical outlets in the apartment had only one active 110V outlet; the other was inactive and concealed a microphone. Reportedly, the audio quality of the installation was excellent. Testimony of those most familiar with the pad, thos who used it on operations and helped to maintain it, state there was no two-way mirror in 225 Chestnut Street. There was no place to put a two-way mirror such that it would be useful. The listening post was behind the kitchen and a hallway. A photograph taken in 225 Chestnut Street is attached.

This pad was kept well stocked with alcoholic beverages, was used for convenience quarters by visiting travellers, was used for office parties, was used frequently by White for meeting with the press, was used for temporary lodging by friends of White, was used operationally by many FBN agents, and had been used at least once by the Secret Service for an office party. White and a close friend also seemed to use it as a hideaway. White's visits to it often coincided with outings on his boat. One key to the apartment was controlled by White and used by the entire office; Ira Feldman reportedly had his own key. Of the many persons interviewed, not one was found who knew of the use of the pad for drug testing or by prostitutes. Further, those FBN personnel most familiar with the pad do not believe the pad was used by prostitutes or that drugs were tested there. Both alleged uses of the apartment seem incompatible with the documented uses of the apartment.

The third safehouse was 261 Green Street in Mill Valley, Marin County, and was occupied only during calendar year 1959.

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This was truly a house, not an apartment. It was built into the side of a hill located at the end of a long, narrow winding street in a quiet residential neighborhood. The house is still standing. There is parking for no more than one car available for several blocks. All access is easily observable by neighbors. Testimony indicates that this safehouse was never fully occupied. There was no audio recording system installed and no two-way mirror. It was the planned site for the party at which an LSD aerosol spray was to be used. The spray malfunctioned and the experiment was cancelled. Several CIA specialists visited the house in preparation for the party. Visits to the pad by CIA psychologists throughout the year are recorded, but there is nothing to suggest the use of the pad operationally or for purposes of prostitution or administering drugs. Indeed, its location would make such use nearly impossible.

Room 49 in the Plantation Inn at Lombard and Webster Streets in San Francisco was rented from February 1960 through about January 1965 and the termination of the Projects. The room assignment may have changed during the contract as some of those interviewed referred to room 25. Cryptic diary references to the Plantation Inn (PI) are difficult to interpret as the FBN had sometimes rented rooms there for a day or two for operational use and also because the bar at the PI was a favorite meeting spot. The proprietor was friendly with, and accommodating to, White and friends. Thus, many diary references to the PI may have nothing to do with the pad there. There was no two-way mirror and no permanent audio surveillance installation. No indications were found to suggest this pad had been used by prostitutes or to test drugs.

The one remaining pad was in the "Greenwich Towers," 105 West 13th Streeet, New York City, apartments 5A and 5B, one of which was an observation, listening post. These apartments were rented from February 1960 through 1964. Arrangements for acquiring the safehouse were made by CIA researcher, [redacted] with Charles Siragusa. Siragusa had the FBN headquarters responsibility for liaision with CIA. According to Siragusa, [redacted] approached him, through [redacted], and suggested the FBN obtain an apartment for their own operational use at CIA expense. [redacted] reportedly indicated that CIA wanted an apartment available in the city, but they anticipated little use of it. [redacted] told a similar story. No FBN contact was available with experience or interest in the operational use of drugs, as had been the case with George White, and there is no

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indication that any effort was ever made to have FBN use drugs there. The apartment had tape recorders but apparently no installed microphones, although one witness testified microphones had been installed. A two-way mirror was in the wall between the two efficiency apartments, a location which was directly in front of the sofa bed.

There is no evidence that the FBN was ever tasked to perform drug testing in this safehouse. The CIA made almost no direct use of it. [redacted], and he said he would swear that the CIA never contacted him to stay away from the apartment during his tenure in New York, and that FBN headquarters only requested them to stay away from it once. A two-day CIA seminar was conducted in an apartment in New York City during which two CIA people were given LSD under supervision. Details of this exercise are given in another section of this report. The location where this exercise took place has not been determined, but it seems likely that it was this safehouse. Several of the FBN persons most knowledgeable of this safehouse expressed the opinion that except for a few FBN operations conducted out of it, after which it was considered exposed and of little operational use, it was used only as convenience quarters for visiting politicians, visiting FBN Commissioners, and for office parties.

No prostitutes or drugs have been associated with the Greenwich Towers, 195 West 13th Street, New York City, and no personnel associated with that safehouse have been linked to MKULTRA research or testing efforts.

Ira Feldman, a coworker of George White, rented an apartment in New York City in the early 1960's at 212 East 18th Street. A witness speculated that this was a CIA provided pad. There is no evidence that this apartment was in any way connected with CIA.

In Agency files, "realistic field testing," is given as the justification for these apartments. This has been considered a euphemism for the use of drugs on unwitting subjects. Almost certainly such was the intent when the project was iniatiated; however, testimony suggests that other materials were tested by FBN Special Agents including:

....quick plant audio transmitters
....herbicides
....CS (a tear gas)
....stink bombs
....stink bomb launchers

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Thus, field testing other than drugs was reportedly performed by White and Feldman.

After a thorough investigation involving a review of documents related to the safehouses, interviewing over 25 present and former FBN officials with some knowledge of the safehouses, interviewing 12 present or former CIA officers, and contacting other persons presumably in a position to know something of the safehouses, or of the milieu in which they are alleged to have existed, no evidence was uncovered which would support the allegation that the safehouses were brothels into which unwitting subjects were lured for drugging. Much testimony was received to refute such an allegation.

9. Ira Feldman

Ira Feldman was a close associate of George White and is singled out for discussion because his behavior attracted attention everywhere. Feldman reported to work for th FBN on 10 June 1955 in San Francisco with a background of Army Intelligence in China and Korea. White had served with the OSS in Southeast Asia. Perhaps as a result of their similar past, an immediate rapport was established. Feldman was assigned immediately to a case, which became the "Red Ferrari Case." Feldman was assigned the cover of a pimp from New York. He operated out of the 225 Chestnut Street address and used a prostitute named Janet as part of his cover.

Virtually without exception, the FBN men interviewed found Feldman secretive and distrusted him. Feldman reportedly had a personal key to the safehouse; the others got access using a key controlled by White. All other agents talked openly with White; Feldman, for similar conferences, always closed the door. Perhaps his behavior was a personal idiosyncrasy resulting from his years in intelligence work; regardless, it was noted and resented. Feldman was either exempted from regulations others were held to or others believed that he was. Feldman was transferred to New York about the time of White's retirement. In both places, he either specifically stated or inferred a CIA connection which we do not believe existed. When interviewed about the safehouses during DEA's internal investigation, he told the investigators that Admiral Turner had personally instructed him not to discuss those matters. His statement was, of course, not true. When called to testify before the Senate Select Committee, he never actually testified; he reportedly told the Senate Staff Committee investigator the same thing. This investigator spent five hours with Feldman in New York in a wide ranging discussion during which he maintained he had never conducted any unwitting drug tests. He generally followed up such statements with a statement inferring he knows more than he is telling, such as,

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"if they really wanted to know what happened, they would grant me immunity and the Attorney General himself would interview me." He acknowledged performing other testing, herbicides, etc., outlined in Goldman's Senate testimony of 20 September 1979. When asked what he was doing now, he became mysterious and said, "Let's say investments." What kind of investments?? "Let's say investments in lives." He obviously loves to titilate and did so in one way or another for five hours.

Dr. Gottlieb recalled that all drug test reports he received from the FBN were from George White, in White's own handwriting. No reports were received from or by anyone else.

It has proven impossible, despite a determined effort, to document Feldman's association with drug testing. Even if not documented, the suspicion that he was so involved will always exist. This investigator does not pretend to know the truth but does feel that Feldman's secretive ways would have made others suspect him whether or not he was involved. Feldman is a very short man, about 5'4", and like White, seems to require more than average amounts of attention. He may have sought this attention by pretending to have a CIA connection and covert assignments which didn't exist. The writer suspects there was much more smoke than fire with Feldman and that he has little informaton on the unwitting drug testing activities.

10. The use of unwitting subjects by CIA personnel directly, not involving the FBN:

CASE 10: [redacted] deceased -

Two former CIA officers independently described details of a test on a female nightclub entertainer in 1958 or 1959. Each remembered separate details, but there was enough similarity such that it is clear both were reporting the same event. Each also stated that to the best of his knowledge, with the exception of internal testing by the researchers on each other, it was the only unwitting test of LSD on an American citizen conducted by CIA personnel. Both remembered the subject as a blonde hostess/singer at a nightclub on the edge of the tenderloin district in San Francisco. Both recall it was about 1958/1959.

One remembered the nightclub was the [redacted] There is no [redacted]" in San Francisco today and an examination of the City Register reveals that it apparently closed about 1960. The listed proprietor was [redacted] A search of all available registers found several men of similar name, none of whom was the man sought. Subsequent investigatio

determined he died "seven or eight" years ago. A visit to the address of the former [redacted], revealed a padlocked deteriorating building which had served some sort of nightclub function until recently. We attracted the attention of four men within and asked them about the [redacted] One of the men after stating, "Good God, that was over 20 years ago!" remembered the name of a cocktail waitress and the name of the lounge in which he believed she was presently working. This waitress was located and reported the blond singer/hostess at that period was a woman named [redacted] she could not recall the last name) who had died of cancer several years ago. She recalled the name and address of the [redacted] bartender during the period and thought he would remember her name. The bartender was interviewed and he reported that [redacted], and he too reported that she had died of cancer about 10 years ago. He said he had learned of her death through the waitress previously interviewed. Neither the bartender nor the waitress recalled that [redacted] had ever gotten sick on the job or suffered a psychotic episode.

The two TSD persons who described the test indicate the subject joined them for a drink. LSD was surreptitiously put in her drink shortly before she was to perform. She completed her performance although one of the observers indicated he could tell the drug reached full impact during the performance. Apparently nothing bizarre happened as neither the bartender, nor the waitress interviewed, remembered any incident. One TSD observer claims she was hospitalized after the performance. The other did not recall that she was. One claims a follow-up visit was made to the [redacted] a few days later. The subject was in apparently good health but when offered a drink refused, explaining she had given up alcohol.

11. "Unwitting" Use Within CIA:

Two current employees[10] have been located who claim to have been given LSD about 1963/4 at a CIA seminar assembled, they now know, for that purpose. The seminar subject was the potential for alcohol and LSD in CIA operations. Both of the

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[10] One retired while this report was in draft.

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employees had recently been assigned to the Branch responsible for the operational deployment of interrogation aids. Both knew it to be the practices of that group to put its members through the experience of having received LSD prior to their advising others on it. One knew that having such an experience was a condition of joining the Branch and had agreed to being surprised with an "unwitting" LSD experience sooner or later. The other employee had not been specifically told that he was to received LSD but was not terribly surprised when it happened. The drug was administered in coffee and took effect while [redacted] MKULTRA psychiatrist/researcher, was lecturin to the group and describing the effects one might expect after being given LSD. One subject reported experiencing each symptom described, as if coordinated with [redacted] talk. Both men were carefully supervised for the following 24 hours. Both subjects are fully aware of the source of the LSD. This event was not a test as much as it was a training experience and neither subject was truly unwitting; hence, these two individuals are not included in the list and total figures for unwitting test subjects.

12. The Drug, the Dose, and the Rationale:

The drug tested was LSD; it was sometimes used in combination with meratran. Dr. Gottlieb recalled the packaged dose employed was approximately 80 micrograms. One researcher, previously involved in the U.S. Army LSD research, recalled the dose range of interest to CIA was lower than that employed by the Army, but he could not recall the absolute ranges of either program. Why unwitting testing? The researcher referred to above indicated there was a very strong placebo effect with LSD. Persons who did not know they had received the drug would often fight off its effects and attribute their sensations to more mundane experiences such as food poisoning whereas the same dose used wittingly would produce bizarre behavior. Since the uses to which the researchers anticipated LSD might be put would have involved its use on unwitting persons, it seemed imperative that data on such use be acquired. The subjects identified or partially identified in this search would seem to confirm a wide range of unwitting reactions, from [redacted] on the one hand who does not recall any reaction whatever, to [redacted] who was taken to a hospital for outpatient treatment.

13. Summary of Unwitting Test Subject Involvement:

A total of 16 persons were mentioned in such a manner as to create a suspicion or to confirm they had been the subject

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of an LSD test. One of these was given LSD directly by CIA Personnel. Fifteen may have been administered LSD through the auspices of George White. Of the total of sixteen, 3 are dead, two of cancer and the cause of death of the 3rd was not obtained. Three persons could not be identified and/or located. Ten persons were located and informed.

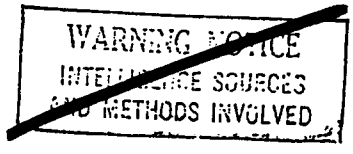
14. Concerns of Former Employees:

A universal concern of the former employees interviewed was their feeling of abandonment by the Agency once Congressional interest was expressed in MKULTRA. They suggested that a secrecy agreement with the Agency prevails which they are expected to honor. That secrecy agreement should be reciprocal. All felt that the Agency should have contacted them to find out what they knew. They indicated they would have cooperated fully with the Agency but were reluctant to reveal all to Congress. Further, they felt that once they were scheduled to appear before Congressional investigators, the Agency should have had some concern regarding cover, sensitive areas to be avoided, and they would have appreciated an Agency statement that they were indeed released from their secrecy agreement. Senator Kennedy expressed similar beliefs on page 46 of the 3 August hearing transcript when he suggested that CIA should have contacted the former employees to learn what they knew well before the hearing.

[redacted]

Attachments:

A) Addendum: An incident investigated and found unrelated to drug activities.
B) Photo of Office Party in 225 Chesnut St.,S.F.
C) Listing of Morgan Hall checks from 5-11-56.
D) Excerpts of Diary 1952 thru close of Project.
E) Tape Recording of FSAN Broadcast, "Now It Can Be Told."
F) MFR's from Interviews non-subjects.
G) File Folders on Subjects and Leads to Subjects.
H) Microfilm Copy of White's Diary, 1952-1962 with other selected memorables.



ADDENDUM

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George White in Houston

In 1954 a three-man team consisting of Fred Douglas, deceased, U.S. Treasury Dept.; George White, deceased, FBN; and Henry Giordano, FBN, were sent to Houston, Texas, to investigate corruption in the Houston Police Department. That investigation uncovered much corruption and demonstrated drug addition in the Police Department, including the Chief of Police, and the mishandling of drugs seized as evidence. During that investigation a Detective Billnitzer, apparently innocent of corruption but initially guilty of participation in the cover-up, during a second interrogation by the team, gave a full confession implicating a Police Captain and other officers of mishandling drugs seized as evidence. The morning following the interrogation, shortly after going to his office, Billnitzer went to the Chief's office, with unidentified others present, and told them what he had done. A violent argument reportedly ensued. Billnitzer returned to his own office and, shortly thereafter, two shots were heard. The door to his room was locked. A few minutes later, after a key had been found and it was opened, Billnitzer was found on the floor, dead, with two bullet holes "through the heart." A glossy print of Billnitzer as found is in the Foothill collection of White's memorabilia. According to press accounts, one shot was fired while he was standing and the other after he had hit the floor. There was no autopsy reported other than an examination of the externals of his chest.

There was an investigation and a Grand Jury judged the death a suicide. The FBN investigating team is/was convinced it was the murder of their star witness.

The speculation was offered during this investigation that Billnitzer's "suicide" may have resulted as an aftereffect of his having received an unwitting dose of LSD from White.

The present team of investigators reexamined all of the press clippings on the "suicide," reexamined White's diary at and around the time of the "suicide," and interviewed the one remaining witness, Mr. Giordano, to inquire about the two interrc gations of Billnitzer. Mr. Giordano testified that three men, not White alone, were interrogating Billnitzer when he confessed. The confession implicated Billnitzer only in the cover-up. He had attempted to cover-up the mishandling of drugs by Captain Melton and others. The interrogation was not hostile. Mr. Giorda reported that as a result of the confession, Billnitzer relaxed and behaved as if he had been relieved of a great burden. His wife, as quoted in the press at the time, said much the same thing. As Mr. Giordano recalls the interrogation; no food or drink was served during or before the interrogation. Even had

White been inclined to have surreptitiously slipped LSD to Billnitzer, Mr. Giordano does not believe he had the opportunity to have done so, or that such an administration could have escaped unnoticed by the other officers present.

The Billnitzer suicide has been reviewed with the insight provided by the MKULTRA investigation and a complete investigation of White's activities before and after Houston. Not a shred of evidence was found to indicate that the covert administration of drugs played a role in the death of Detective Billnitzer.